

HE DOESN'T DENY IT.

Ex-Senator Platt Rather Proud of Blocking the World's Fair Bill.

FEARFUL OF LOSING THE STATE, He Protected the Interests of His Party by His Little Veto.

CHICAGO LAUGHS AT THE SITUATION.

Hon. Amos Cummings Says Platt Wants a Platt's World's Fair.

Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, practically admits that he was the cause of the hitch at Albany in the passage of the World's Fair bill. He shows why he was actuated to do as he did. He feared the State would be lost to his party in 1892 if the bill passed, as prepared.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Thomas C. Platt was one of the guests to-night at the dinner served by Postmaster General Wambaugh in honor of the President and members of the Cabinet. Mr. Platt had been kept thoroughly posted during the day, and to the status of the World's Fair bill at Albany, and this evening consented to make a statement as to his connection with the matter. Mr. Platt said:

Recent complications at Albany seem to demand that I make some statement of the reasons which have actuated me in the course I may have pursued with reference to the bill pending for the World's Fair. The charge that I have been the first to inject politics into this matter is untrue. As a member of the Committee on Legislation, I did, up to a certain time, present no objection or interference in the plans and proceedings of that committee. The first suggestion of a political character which appeared, emanated from the Secretary of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Stokes, who, it is presumed, transmitted to various people, including myself, a copy of the bill, accompanied by the names of the committee members and asking them to show their political affiliations.

When this course, called the attention of myself, as well as other Republicans, to the question of the political character of the bill, I was careful to ascertain whether intentionally or not, the classification made by Mr. Stokes was incorrect. It was very natural, therefore, to assume that there was some object in such description. Subsequent events would seem to substantiate that suspicion. Mr. Stokes' classification claims that of the 103 Commissioners 10 were Republicans, 10 were Democrats, and 83 were unaffiliated. It is a fact that there were not over 41, and included in the list of alleged Republicans were several life-long Democrats, and also, and well known to all Democrats, who, on all national, as well as many local issues, can be always found voting with the Democratic party.

"Can there be any doubt, if the commission remained as originally constituted, that when the subject of the bill was brought before the committee and naming a Director General, every man in that commission, of course understanding the influence which would be exerted by the bill, and the Presidential canvass of 1892—can there be any doubt that there would be a combination of all the Democratic elements for the purpose of giving the bill to the Democratic party?"

"If the commission remained as originally constituted, in my opinion, as far as the future of the Republican party for the next four years is concerned, it is better that the bill should be beaten than that the World's Fair bill should pass. It is better that the bill should be beaten than that the World's Fair bill should pass."

"The news of the action of the New York Assembly upon the World's Fair bill does not apparently disturb the members of the New York Congressional delegation, and it is not likely to excite much interest in the fight in the House than in the World's Fair. It was evident that the news was not altogether unexpected, and there was a fear that the matter of the bill's passage might not progress satisfactorily. Mr. Hancock was in conference with Representative Beider, on the floor of the House, for the purpose of giving the bill to the Democratic party."

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A PROGRESSIVE STEP.

New Form of Management of the Mississippi Penitentiary—The Humane Treatment of Convicts Insured by Its Provisions.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 31.—The Senate today, by a vote of 28 yeas to 3 nays, passed a bill which will soon completely change the management of the penitentiary. The bill will undoubtedly pass the House, as the sentiment there is largely in its favor. It is a most important measure to the people of Mississippi. The Railroad Commission is constituted. A bill for the control of the penitentiary, and given full charge and management thereof, which, together with the Governor and Attorney General, are constituted a Board of Administration, with power to appoint all subordinate officers. The office of superintendent is abolished, and the following subordinate offices are created: One warden, one physician, one physician, one traveling sergeant, one clerk, and one chaplain. Salaries are to be fixed by the board.

It is provided that a prison may select any number of convicts, not to exceed 3,500 acres in one body, as a farm, and favorably situated, and not to cost more than \$15,000, and have erected thereon necessary buildings, and have the right to lease or lease of convicts on such public works as railroads, levees, etc., but that they may, at the discretion of the board, be leased for other public works and plantations, but to be under the exclusive control of officers and guards appointed by the Board of Control.

The bill is considered a right step, and a very humane one, in the management of the penitentiary and convicts, and insures the humane treatment of prisoners. It is a most important measure to the people of Mississippi. The Railroad Commission is constituted. A bill for the control of the penitentiary, and given full charge and management thereof, which, together with the Governor and Attorney General, are constituted a Board of Administration, with power to appoint all subordinate officers. The office of superintendent is abolished, and the following subordinate offices are created: One warden, one physician, one physician, one traveling sergeant, one clerk, and one chaplain. Salaries are to be fixed by the board.

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A NEW COMMANDER.

The Queen's Third Son Will Head the British Army—Portrait of the English Good-Turkey Laureates.

LONDON, January 31.—It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge, who will resign his position as commander in chief of the British army in October next, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son. The Duke of Cambridge is 71, and has been in the army 66 years and commander in chief 32 years.

The Duke of Connaught is 40 years old and a Brigadier. His principal service has been at Aldershot. He went with the Guards to Egypt at the time of the alleged war against Arabi Pasha.

English Goods to be Taxed. LISBON, January 31.—The Chamber of Commerce has intimated its readiness to assent to a tax on all English goods. Some merchants have proposed that a voluntary 10 per cent tax be paid by the consignees of English goods, those declining to pay to be regarded as traitors.

Five New Turkish Cruisers. CONSTANTINOPLE, January 31.—Five war ships for the Turkish navy were launched here to-day. One of these was a corvette, three were gunboats and one was a torpedo boat. The Minister of Marine and navy military and civil officials were present.

More Outrages in Crete. ATHENS, January 31.—Telegrams from Crete have been lately in various parts of the island many murders of both Turks and Christians, and that the Christians, fearing the effects of Turkish revenge, are taking refuge in the hills.

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TO OUST REED.

Continued from First Page.

were answered by derisive laughter from the Republicans. Amid the hubbub the Speaker stood calm and collected, and above the uproar was heard Mr. Springer's voice, moving an adjournment. Partial order having been restored, the Speaker ruled that Mr. Springer's motion was not in order, and continuing, he said:

The Chair will make a statement to the House. The gentleman is not allowed to be deceived by epithets. The facts which have transpired during the last few days have shown a very large majority. No man can describe the situation of the House, unless the description be truthful. (Republican applause.) A man much more famous than myself, who has been in the House for many years ago that nobody could write him down in the present position. (Republican laughter.) Whatever has been done has been done in the presence of the House, and its discriminating judgment. The proceedings of this House, so far as the Chair is concerned, are not only (Democratic applause) suitable, in conformity to the rules of parliamentary law (renewed applause) but also, in conformity to the spirit of the House. There is no possibility by which ordinary methods of parliamentary procedure can be used to obstruct the progress of a parliamentary body in action, and not stoppage of action. Hence, when any member or members of the House, by the use of ordinary methods of parliamentary procedure, attempt to obstruct the progress of the House, the majority will refuse to have those motions entertained, and to cause the public business to proceed.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER. Primarily, the organ of the House is the man elected to the Speakership, continued Mr. Reed. It is his duty in a clear case, recognizing the situation, to suspend the rules, to the wishes and desires of the majority of the body which he represents. Whenever it becomes apparent that the ordinary, proper parliamentary methods of procedure are being used to obstruct the progress of the House, the majority will refuse to have those motions entertained, and to cause the public business to proceed.

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"The news of the action of the New York Assembly upon the World's Fair bill does not apparently disturb the members of the New York Congressional delegation, and it is not likely to excite much interest in the fight in the House than in the World's Fair. It was evident that the news was not altogether unexpected, and there was a fear that the matter of the bill's passage might not progress satisfactorily. Mr. Hancock was in conference with Representative Beider, on the floor of the House, for the purpose of giving the bill to the Democratic party."

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THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The Senate today, by a vote of 28 yeas to 3 nays, passed a bill which will soon completely change the management of the penitentiary. The